# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XV. Friday Evening, auguſt 29, 1800. No. 7.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT ST., NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.



*New Wholeſale & Retail*
*STORE.*

OLIVER ORMSBY,

Has juſt received and now opening for Sale, at his houſe in Water Street, a large and general aſſortment of *EUROPEAN, EAST INDIA,* and *WEST INDIA GOODS.* well choſen for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon:—amongſt which are the following articles——

BLUE, brown, black, drab, and claret mixed ſuperfine cloths, white, blue, brown, black drab, crab and mixed caſſimers; low priced ſcarlet, brown, green, drab, blue, purple and mixed 6-4 cloths; blue, brown, drab and mixed plains and forreſt cloths; green, purple, and white halfthicks and ſhrouding; ſcarlet, ſerge, green and red bocking baize; white, red, yellow and ſcarlet flannels; blue, brown, grey mixed and clouded coatings; plain, ſilk ſtriped, checquered, ſcarlet and brocade, ſwanſdown veſt patterns; 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 roſe blankets; 2, 2 1-2, and 3 point and ſtriped duffiel blankets; olive, dove and white jeans and tuſtians, black and olive Genoa velvet, and black ſilk collar velvet; olive and dove thickſets, and royal ribbs; a great variety of fancy cords and coduroys; Ruſſia, flat fold and Iriſh ſheetings, dowlas and ravens duck; 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens, cambricks and long lawns; apron and fine muſlin checks; dark linen and cotton ſtripes, brown hollands, diaper and table linen; black, buff, green, plain, ſilk, ſtriped and figured nankeens, yellow India nankeens, plain, ſtriped, corded and twilled do. plain, corded, ſtriped and furniture dimity; white and coloured Marſeilles and muſlinetts; a great variety of white and croſs barred ginghams, alſo 7-8 and yard wide calicoes and chintzes of almoſt every pattern; yard wide and 5-4 furniture chintz; plain, jeconet, book and cambrick muſlins; fancy lapets, japanned ſpots, white and coloured ſprigs ditto, 6-4 and 7-4 coloured tamboured petticoats, printed and black muſlins, and coarſe muſlins aſſorted, white and coloured bordered muſlins, japanned, ſpotted and tamboured handkerchiefs, plain and tamboured cravats, ſilk and cotton bandanoes, pink, yellow, changeable and black barcelona handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ſhawls aſſorted, bordered, white and fancy linen and cotton handkerchiefs, blue and red cotton ſpots, black gauze veils, green and white Ruſſia, yellow and black crape, white

handkerchiefs, artific. wreaths and flowers, funſhades and paraſols, garden and compaſſes, edging, white and black lace, black silk mitts, black ſilk netting gloves, black, white and ſalmond coloured long and ſhort gloves, white, pink, green, dove, ſtraw and ſalmon coloured ſuperfine kid gloves, mens' beaver, tanned, linen, ſilk and raw ſilk gloves, mens' plain, ſtriped and open clock ſilk & cotton hoſe, thread and worſted hoſe, womens, boys and girls cotton hoſe handſomely aſſorted, mens cotton & thread hoſe, dark blue ſilk cambletts, mazarine blue, ſenity and plain ſattin, green ſilk Marſeilles, ſash black, black ſtriped and white ſattins, a variety of plain and ſtriped caſſinets and luteſtrings, all wide green, and yard wide black perſians, green, blue, pink and white ſarſnets, twilled florentine and black bombazines, fancy and hair ribbons and taſte, ſilk ferrets and galloons, linen tapes and bobbins, ſewing ſilks and twiſt, Scotch and nuns thread, white and brown ſtitching thread, and taylors thread of all colours, ſhoe and quality binding, ladies kid and morocco ſhoes and ſlippers, miſſes and children's morocco ſhoes, children's coloured hats; black, blue, green, pink, brown, purple and ſtraw coloured, plain and ſtriped caſſinancoes, moreens, joans ſpinning and durants, blue and brown cambletts, ſuperfine brown bombazetts.

Dilworth's and Webſter's ſpelling books, teſtaments and bibles in Dutch and Engliſh, primmers and toy books, a variety of hiſtories and novels, &c. fine and common writing paper, folio poſt and extra large do. quarto and extra retre letter paper, paſteboard and blotting paper, office and common wafers, ſealing wax, blank books aſſorted, ink powder and ſhining ſand, ſlates and pencils.

4, 4 1-2 and 5lb. pins, white chapel needles, ivory and horn combs, tortoiſe ſhell, and mock tortoiſe ſhell long and ſhort combs, leather backgammon tables, men and boxes, mahogany framed toilet, and oval toilet glaſſes with drawers, caſtile, windſor and white ſoap, plain and ſcented hair powder and pomatum, ſhoe ſtrings, gilt and pearl necklaces, ſuſpenders, red and brown garnets, ſnuff boxes, ſhaving boxes, paper, braſs and japanned inkſtands, watch chains and keys, fleecers, carpenters rules, ſhoemakers ſize-ſticks, ſheet tin and tin ware of all kinds, braſs and iron fitters, wool and cotton cards, ſcrew rings, glaſs ſupports, cloak pins, fiſh hooks, ſchimney hooks, mounting for cabinet makers, ſtraining and worſted web, braſs and iron candleſticks, ſmall knee buckles, hand viſes, flesh, ſweeping, ſcrubbing and hand bruſhes, ſhoe, coat, printer and horſe bruſhes, hatters, weavers, hearth and whitewaſh bruſhes.

Pen, pocket and butcher knives, black, green and white bone table and deſert knives and forks common bone and real buck ditto, table ſteels, finiſhed and low priced razors, ſciſſors aſſorted, and ſheare, ſcythes, ſickles, frying pans, coffee mills, hand and panel ſaws, mill, croſcut and

handſaw files, awls and awl haſts, horſe and ſhoemaks raſps, braſs cocks, pewter, iron tinned and tutania tea and table ſpoons, ſadd bags, portmanteau, pad, ſtock and knob lock cheſt, cupboard, till and drawer locks, door and cabin bolts and ſcrews, ſhovels and tongs, hoes, bells, thumb latches, hinges, ſcrew augers and gimblets, ſquares and ſcale beams.

Madeira, ſherry, liſbon, port, malaga and teneriffe wine, French and Spaniſh brandy, Jamaica ſpirits, lemon juice in bottles, aniſeed, noyau, cinnamon and perfect love cordials in bottles, hyſon, young hyſon, ſouchong and bohea teas, muſcovado and loaf ſugar, coffee, chocolate, pepper, ginger, allſpice, nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, almonds, muſcadel and keg raiſins, ſoap, mackarel, ſalmon, olives, anchovies, moſſes, liquorice ball, lemon, mint and ſugar candy, ſugar barley, fair, burnt, red and ſugar almonds, mint drops, carroys ſeed, rock cake, dr pears, citron, allum, copperas, indigo, brimſtone, logwood.

Bed cords and leading lines, Philadelphia calf ſkins wax and black grain, and half grain calf ſkins and cordovan boot and bootee legs, Spaniſh and American ſegars, rappee and Scotch ſnuff, pig and pigtail tobacco, Vanilla pod and Tonka beans.

Alſo a general aſſortment of Queensware, Glaſs and China, together with a number of articles too tedious to mention, all which he offers for Sale at the loweſt prices for Caſh, Skins, Furs or approved of Country Produce.

He wiſhes to contract with Country Storekeepers or Millers for *One Thouſand Barrels Superfine Flour*, and *Two Hundred Barrels Whiſkey*; alſo, with Iron Maſters or others, for a few *Tons of Barr Iron and Caſtings*, in exchange for Merchandize.

Pittsburgh, July 30th, 1800. 6w


## War Department,

*Auguſt 4, 1800.*

THE commanding officers of corps, detachments, poſts, garriſons, and recruiting parties, belonging to the military eſtabliſhment of the United States are to report to, and receive orders from, Brigadier General WILKINSON, in the City of Waſhington; and all officers on furlough are to report themſelves to the ſame officer, with all poſſible diſpatch.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

ALL Printers within the United States who publiſhed invitations for propoſals for contracts of the 13th of March laſt are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers, once a week for two months.


## Michael Adams,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he intends to recommence BAKING, on Monday next, the 25th inſtant; he returns his ſincere thanks for paſt favours, and hopes by ſupplying thoſe who may call on him with Bread and Biſcuit of the beſt quality, to merit their cuſtom.

Merchants and others may be ſupplied with water bread, biſcuit and crackers, on the ſhorteſt notice.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 22, 1800.


*From the* CONNECTICUT COURANT.

No. VI.

*To the People of the United States.*

BY the conſtitution of the United States, the Preſident has the power of nominating, and by law, the power of removing, all the officers of the government, except the judges. Thoſe he nominates, but cannot remove. This power is doubtleſs properly veſted in the ſupreme magiſtrate of the government. At the ſame time, when it falls into bad hands, may be improved for many bad purpoſes. Now, as I go on the ground that Mr. Jefferſon *wiſhes* to deſtroy the conſtitution, a ſurvey of the power *in operation*, will help us to judge rightly of the means which he poſſeſſes for this purpoſe.

There is no queſtion that Mr. Jefferſon, when Preſident, will re-organize the government, to ſuit himſelf, and gratify his party, as faſt as it can be done, without producing too great a ſhock of the public opinion. The officers which he can remove, are the Secretaries of State, the Treaſury, of War, the Navy, the Auditor, Comptroller, &c. of the Treaſury, the Officers of the Mint, the Poſt Maſter General, and his ſubordinates, the Collectors of the Ports, Naval Officers, Surveyors, &c. the Supervisors of the Revenue, and their ſubordinates, &c. &c. What will be the ſituation of this devoted country, under ſuch an adminiſtration. The Secretary of State is the official keeper of the ſecrets of the government. It is in the power of this officer to do incalculable miſchief, by betraying thoſe ſecrets. By experience, we have learned the effect of ſuch treachery. A rebellion which coſt us more than a million of dollars to ſuppreſs was excited by our own Jacobins, aided by the French, while the Secretary of State for "*a few thouſand dollars*," offered to barter away to the nation the peace, and liberties of his country! I truſt few of you with to hazard this experiment. Should Mr. Jefferſon be Preſident, you muſt prepare for worſe even than this.

What, my countrymen, has been the ſubject of the loudeſt complaint of the Democratic party in this country? The ſyſtem of Finance. But are we to expect, when our Treaſury department will be filled with thoſe, who abhor the whole ſcheme, who have ever laboured to embarraſs, and impede its operations, and who have a thouſands of times both in the newſpapers and in Congreſs, denounced it as ſtagnations, deſtructive, and tyrannical? The anſwer is ready, clear, and emphatic—*Its total deſtruction.* What is then to become of our national debt, our national juſtice, our national honour? We have ſometimes ſeen them in the duſt, and trampled upon under the feet of thoſe, who delight in fraud, who deſpiſe juſtice, and deſpiſe honour. Shall we not again ſink into the ſame diſtreſſing abyſs, in which we were plunged when the conſtitution was formed? Who has forgotten the ſituation of the United States, for a year or two previous to the meeting of the convention in 1787? By reaſon of the total inadequacy of the confederation, our public credit had become a by-word, a reproach; our "wheels of government," were literally ſtopped; inſurrections were riſing againſt the ſtate governments; the public debt was depreciated to nothing; many of the ſoldiers were in this way defrauded of their wages, which were earned in atchieving our independence; and, in ſhort, there was a general diſtreſs, & diſcouragement, throughout the United States. Upon the eſtabliſhment of the Federal Conſtitution, an almoſt total reverſe took place. Our credit immediately aroſe; the public debt was placed on ſuch a footing that the intereſt was punctually paid, and meaſures were adopted by degrees, to diſcharge the principal; proviſion was made for the infirm and maimed ſoldiers of the war of independence; a wonderful ſpring was given to agriculture, and commerce; and from a ſtate of almoſt national beggary, and diſſolution, we have riſen to a ſtate of ſtrength, and proſperity, unparalleled, for the length of time, in the hiſtory of the world. A ſingle fact is ſufficient to ſhew this. We have more tons of ſhipping at this preſent time, than the Britiſh nation had at the acceſſion of king George the 3d. And let it be remembered, that this has all happened *in twelve years*, againſt all the difficulties which our Democrats have been able to throw in the way of the government; when we have been harraſſed, *from without*, by the European powers at war with each other, and, *from within*, by the efforts of the oppoſition, the ſtanding band, of well organized, induſtrious, unprincipled, and abandoned men, who throng every ſtate, and uſe every art to deſtroy our government. What may we ſuppoſe would have been the ſituation of this country, at the preſent time, if, inſtead of making this oppoſition, and creating theſe embarraſſments, the Democrats have joined with the Federaliſts, and forwarded thoſe meaſures, which, with all the obſtructions I have mentioned, have brought to paſs ſuch a wonderful degree of proſperity? And, after all when, in their opinion an opportunity offers for the Democrats to take the adminiſtration into their own hands, they have the aſſurance to tell us, that all this oppoſition has proceeded not *from principle*, but from a deſire to get into office themſelves; and though they have oppoſed, reviled, and ſlandered the government; yet if the people will only let them take the charge of it; they will purſue the ſame meaſures, that the Federaliſts have purſued—the ſame meaſures which they (the Democrats) have reviled and ſlandered.

And here let me aſk a queſtion—*If we could be perſuaded that Mr. Jefferſon and his party, would ſupport Federal meaſures, would that be any reaſon for changing the adminiſtration?* They confeſs they do not love theſe meaſures; though, rather than not get into office, they will purſue them. But, will it be of any advantage to have a new ſet of men, if we are to have the old meaſures? The Federaliſts purſue theſe meaſures from conviction. The Democrats from ſelfiſh intereſt. The Federaliſts have formed them, all therefore muſt underſtand them thoroughly. The Democrats diſlike them, did not form them, of courſe do not underſtand them, and if they purſue them, it muſt be againſt their will. In ſhort, if we are to have the ſame meaſures, the Federaliſts will purſue them with as much greater advantage than the Democrats, as a man who is maſter of a trade, can exerciſe it better than one who knows nothing about it.

BURLEIGH.

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

PARIS, June 20.

BULLETIN of the ARMY of RESERVE.

*Stradolla, Prairial June 10.*

ON the 20th (June 9,) the Chief Conſul left Milan, proceeding to Pavia: he ſtopped there only one hour, mounted his horſe, and paſſed the Po, in order to join the advanced guard, already engaged with the enemy. General Ott had arrived from Genoa at Voghera, with a corps of 15,000 men, which had blockaded that place. He was joined by a corps of 4 or 5000 men, intended by general Melas to defend the paſſage of the Po.—The advanced guard of this army and that of the army of reſerve met about noon. The enemy occupied the heights in front of Caſtegio. The battle laſted all day with the moſt obſtinacy. General Victor led on a chaſſeur of Chamburlhac's diviſion with the greateſt judgment and effect. The 96th, by a charge with the bayonet, decided the victory ſtill uncertain. The enemy left three thouſand killed or wounded, and five pieces of cannon. The route is complete.——The 24th huſſars covered itſelf with glory. We had 600 killed or wounded. It appears that general Melas has evacuated Turin, and concentrated his forces at Alexandria. The enemy were perſued beyond Montebello. General Watrin diſplayed ability and an enthuſiaſm which enflames the troops. The battle of Montebello has ſtruck diſmay and conſternation into the partizans of Auſtria. They ſee that the events which impend, have not for their' object the preſervation of Italy, but the retreat of the Auſtrian army. The enemy had a general killed and ſeveral generals wounded. The general in chief Maſſena muſt have joined general Suchet, arrived at Onegille on the 16th, (June 5) and is immediately to debouche into Piedmont.

CORK, June 7.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Wedneſday night.—"To-morrow the Commons meet, from their adjournment of Monday laſt, to put the finiſhing hand to the great Union Bill, by paſſing it through the Committee.—It is expected that by Saturday next the Bill ſhall have gone through the entire forms of the Houſe; and no time will be loſt in making it the Law of the Land."

A number of rebels have fallen into the hands of the military near Cappagh, in the county Tipperary, who were proceeding to ſome acts of violence in deſtroying the property of the loyal inhabitants of that neighbourhood. The ſyſtem at preſent purſued by the king's troops, in the different diſtricts, is much more effective in routing the inſurgents than that which was formerly adopted; at preſent the infantry only are employed who frequently lie in ambuſh, and often come upon them by ſurpriſe. During the rebellion we underſtand troops of cavalry executed this ſervice whoſe approach was heard at a conſiderable diſtance, and whoſe exertions were confined to a hard and a level country.

June 10.

Mr. Tandy is, we hear, to be tranſmitted [illegible] to Donegal, there to undergo his trial for a charge invading this country at the head of a French army.—Dub. E. P.

Laſt Saturday night the great union bill finally paſſed the Houſe of Commons. Though it may have been conſidered for ſome time as virtually carried; yet its friends were not till now entirely relieved of all apprehenſions whatever with regard to its ſucceſs. The principal, and indeed the only formidable obſtacles it ever had to encounter, namely, the proteſtant oppoſition, the aſcendency, and the wild democracy of this country, being now ſo happily overcome—nothing elſe remains to give it the full force of law, and to render it downright treaſon to endeavour to reſcind it, but the ſanction of the other branches of the legiſlature in both kingdoms, which will neceſſarily follow as mere matters of courſe in conſequence of the recorded reſolutions and declarations of thoſe branches.

Yeſterday the 16th regiment marched into town, for the purpoſe it is ſuppoſed, of embarking on the ſecret expedition.

LONDON, June 25.

*From the Courier.*

It is now aſcertained beyond a doubt, that the Auſtrians were deceived in ſuppoſing that Genoa was the ſole or the immediate object of the Chief Conſul. He wiſhed them to believe that it was, and therefore deſcended the Doria to the ſea with the advanced guard of his army, thereby effectually drawing off the attention of the Auſtrians from the movements of the other column which filed off to the Seſia and the Tech. Had Buonaparte advanced directly to the relief of Genoa, he would have left the Auſtrians at full power of falling back upon the fertile plains of the Milaneſe, and of receiving reinforcements of all kinds. By interpoſing his army between them and the Milaneſe, he abſolutely cut them off from receiving thoſe ſupplies of which they ſtood ſo much in need, and yet reduced them to the neceſſity of hazarding a battle with an inferior force, totally unprovided with the means of repairing their diſaſters and retrieving their affairs, ſhould the fortune of the war be againſt them. It will not perhaps, be unacceptable to our readers to give a ſketch of the operations of the army in its march to Milan. If we take a view of the vaſt plain, which extends from Suſa to the banks of the Oglio, and from the Swiſs Alps to the right bank of the Po, we ſhall ſee that the French army, divided into four corps, menaced at all thoſe four points, and purſued its conqueſts in Piedmont, on the frontiers of the Venetian ſtate, at the entrance of the Valteline, and to the eaſt of the Ligurian Apenines. The banks of the Seſia and the Oglio were occupied and menaced by the left of the army of reſerve, which had the

the divisions of Dedovich and Vucassovich; and whilst Moncey's corps after having turned by its left the lake of Como, entered the Engandine, and approached the southern frontier of the Grisons, centre, forming the greater parts of the army, passed the Po, and advanced to Broni.

The evacuation of Genoa made a change in the military movements of the French. It disengaged the rear of the principal Austrian army, and replaced the army of Italy in the very position it occupied four years ago, when it commenced its career of victory under Buonaparte. Meanwhile general Ott advanced with 20,000 men by forced marches to Voghera, to re-establish the communication with Placentia. He failed, and after a severe defeat, with the loss of 9000 men, fell back towards Alessandria. In the plains of Alessandria, at Marengo, Melas, having evacuated Turio, had collected all his force. It is singular that he occupied nearly the same position that Moreau did last year. On three sides he was in a manner hemmed in by the French. Tur-

[illegible] have found it necessary to recross the at Frisbourg and Landsberg.

## BRITISH EXPEDITIONS.

LONDON, June 24.

An expediton of great magnitude is nearparing in our port. Every soldier that be spared, and every ship that can be sent to ill be employed. A train of battering cannoill accompany the expedition. The absence all the French forces from the Coasts near is Kingdom, renders the presen a most fo ment.

The whole expedition is expected to be ly by the 15th of July.

A letter from Nantz, June 13, says, he Englisn are encamped on the Isles of Hu d D'Hedie, and seem to have an idea of bei g Belliste.—Fears are entertaind at Brest, th e expedition to Quiberon is ultimately desig gainst that place.

## MILITARY EVENTS IN GERMAN

It appears by a proclamation of Moreau at Cabenhamen, June 1, that gr prevailed in the army of the Rhine, general, and that the [illegible] so aoused that in the midst [illegible] duced to famine. If (says the Gen soon relored, it will be necessary to po our conquests and return home, pur hated and resentment of a people, thro our retreat must be effected."

COLOGNE, June 15.

A French army is forming upon the right Rhine, above Cassel, for some [illegible] purpose. The Austrians have 15000 men on the off bank of the Mein.

## VARIOUS ARTICLES.

It is said, the Batavian Government have vices that Kleber has obtained new advan over the Grand Visir in Egypt.

Seyed Ally Bey, the commander of the third expedition to Damietta, has been beheaded Constantinople.

The Porte's minister has been recalled fr Russia.

A Correspondence of Melas has been inter ed, and published by Buonparte.

Commodore Warren has cut out from Cronz, on the coast of Brance, a convoy, co ing of 11 vessels, laden with supplies for fleet at Brest; 9 tail of the same convoy were on shore, and lost.

PARIS, June 14.

A cartel which arrived at Marseilles on th from Minorca, brings intelligence that te ships of war armed en flute, and havi [illegible] troops on board, had arrived at Island on the 20th May, and that as many were daily expected.

The Cochin yesterday received [illegible] from Buonaparte, he acquaints them that the operations of the army are successful; that he hopes to return to Paris at the end of the month.

The unexpected return of Buonaparte, has announced for the end of the month in the official Journal, has naturally given rise to [illegible] conjectures. Some persons affect, that the hi march of the First Consul has not prevented negociations between the French Government and the Court of Vienna, and others pretend that Buonaparte's return must be attributed to his being confident of concluding a peace before at time. The latest report was very common this morning among the ministers.

## American Intelligence.

SALEM, August 4.

By late accounts from Surinam, we le that the inhabitants are much dissatisfied the conduct of their new masters, the Englis A visit from Victor Hugues at Cayenne, wa evidently calculated on, as soon as the dry se approached. Victor was at the French po Maratwinia river, where he was strengthe and making the necessary dispositions for att tack. It was calculated, that three-fourths of the inhabitants of the colony would join th All the Dutch officers of the customs were removed, and Englishmen to take their plac

BALTIMORE, August 11.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

Liberty. Equality.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Toussaint Louverteur, General in Chief of the armies of St. Domingo, to the citizens of the north west, and of the conquered part of the south department.

*My Friends,*

How painful must it be to my feelings to entertain you with a detail of new victories obtained over our unhappy misled brethren of the southern department. How much more agreeable would it have been to me, to declare to you the abdication of their errors, and that they had arranged themselves under the banner of the republic, but no, notwithstanding my proclamations, my addresses and the most advantageous offers on my part, I have as yet, been unable to prevail on them to embrace a measure as salutary to themselves, as profitable to the country they inhabit they persist as yet in their revolt, and Rigaud maintains them in it with all his power. You will see by the account of General Dessalines, chief in command of the republican army, that his army has obtained the most complete victory over them.

I have done every thing to [illegible] try from the evils which await [illegible] of the army we halt, and invi[illegible] turn to their duty. We intre[illegible] don their criminality, and shew [illegible] late as yet to avoid the shedding [illegible] they are deaf to the voice of [illegible] The ambition of one restrains the[illegible]

One more attempt remains for [illegible] it is with heart-felt pleasure I [illegible] send a deputation of wise men, [illegible] the magistrates of the people, [illegible] the words of peace, to promise [illegible] past, and renew my proclamation [illegible] which grants impartially, an [illegible] citizen. But if too unhappily [illegible] sensible of this brotherly step, th[illegible] their error, will they not becom[illegible] their own stubborness, and accountable to them[illegible] selves alone for the vengeance of bo[illegible] God & man?

*Liberty.* *Equality.*

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

At the head quarters, at Mazaine [illegible]antation, the Fort Medidor, (28th June) [illegible] 8th year of the French Republic one and [illegible]ivisible.

*Dessalines, brigade general and [illegible]mmander in chief of the republican army against the rebels of the southern [illegible]rtment, to citizen Toussaint Louverture, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo*

[illegible]efugees who [illegible] deserted to [illegible]igaud had advanced with a [illegible] the plain du [illegible]nd des Ne[illegible]fantry was stamped upon [illegible]on to that in[illegible]hich I had [illegible]s of the enem[illegible], with two [illegible]lbs. calibre; and that the [illegible]er, a little further off with [illegible]erday to whe[illegible] his infan[illegible]ed an oath to every one [illegible]renchments, rather than [illegible] one retrograde step, or abandon the two pieces of cannon.

[illegible] never having permitted me to use this [illegible] morning, I ordered the [illegible] chief of brigade Domage, [illegible] to take the command [illegible] my column, leaving only [illegible] head quarters the [illegible]rst battallions of the 4th [illegible] demi brigades, [illegible]nd to march with the remainder of the troops to dislodge the enemy, who were too near us; [illegible]nd enjoined him particularly not to return to me without the two pieces of cannon, which Rigaud's troops had sworn not to abandon. The contest was bloody. The [illegible] defended for two entire hours the two pieces of cannon, but the 10th demi brigade carried one, and while the enemy was defending the other valiantly, the 4th demi brigade, with its accustomed bravery, carried off the other and put the whole army to flight. A number of the rebels fell upon the field; the rest found safety by flight into the neighbouring woods. The two pieces of cannon have just arrived at [illegible] they are in fine order to serve [illegible] some artillery, who, [illegible] with his [illegible] ing to make [illegible] took refuge in Acquin.

We have but a few wounded, and those slightly.

We made a number of prisoners, taken a quantity of biscuit, 800 shots, 54 8lb. cannon cartridges meant without doubt, for the piece we took at St. Micheal.

The third demi brigade of the South, which had arrived from the Cayes de Fer, was coming up to reinforce Rigaud, but arrived too late. The third battalion of our fourth demi brigade, charged them with a pistol shot, and put them to flight. Our cavalry pursued them and took one of their standards, which I send you. I send the two pieces of cannon to Petit Guave: my soldiers are too much weakened by hunger to take them with us.

I send you also seven prisoners we took in the action of to-day.

This moment I am seized with a fever, and must retire to my bed. I wish you more health in general than I myself enjoy.

Health and respect,

(Signed) DESSALINES.

P. S. Among the prisoners is a young man, Couleur de Cape. He will give you information of the steps taken by many of the municipalities of the south, with Rigaud, to engage him to take arrangements with you, with the answer made them by Rigaud.

A true copy.

General in chief,

(Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTEUR.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

Letters, via Salem, were received in town this morning, from Leghorn, of dates down to June 24: one of which contains the following—

"We are under difficulties every way, being obliged to perform 14 days quarantine; while the prices of our merchandize perhaps depend upon the issue of a battle. Buonaparte has been within [illegible] miles of Legho[illegible] was expected that he would be he[illegible] days.—However, we understand, h[illegible]t with a severe defeat."

Another letter of June 11, [illegible]at Buonparte was lord of all Italy.

* It is obvious from all th[illegible] which we have recently published, tha[illegible]air which has been announced as a [illegible] victory" was but a partial engageme[illegible] a wing of the Austrian army under Ge[illegible]elas, who all along has appeared to m[illegible] concentration of his whole force, [illegible] unlikely may have succeeded in this [illegible] thereby gives a material check to th[illegible] the Chief Consul. The letter from [illegible] mentions the circumstance of his bein[illegible], not as a report, but in a manner, [illegible] conveys the idea of a fact, which had g[illegible] general belief.

Considering that we have nothing more a[illegible] ic than telegraphic dispatches on which [illegible] or the victories of Buonaparte, we shou[illegible] but little astonished, if future accounts w[illegible] announce quite a contrary event. It ma[illegible] be remarked, that the letter from Legh[illegible] the 11th which gives Buonaparte the entire do[illegible] minion of Italy, was written even before he had, according to his own dispatches, gained any considerable advantage!

That such intelligence was current at Leghorn, as is related in the letter of the 24th, cannot be doubted—The writer had the best means of information, and is a young gentleman of the most unquestionable veracity.

While we felicitate the public on the happy prospect of this once devoted city being entirely freed from pestilence, we cannot refrain from expressions of regret at the misfortunes of another. The borough of Norfolk, in the state of Virginia, at no time a healthy residence for foreigners, it appears is likely to prove fatal to many of its old inhabitants, that dreadful scourge the *Yellow Fever*, having made its appearance there—which, though apparently hushed, ought to be made known for our own preservation.

*Of the Combined Fleets*

We have nothing authentic. A Boston captain who left Lisbon on the 17th June, says, a part of the Brest fleet ventured to come out, but was compelled to put back, in consequence of some of John Bull's cruisers having looked into Brest harbour.—But this is evidently the old story by the Factor. As the London accounts to the 24th June are silent on this subject, we conclude that the fleets remain in Brest.


# THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

*Friday Evening, August 23, 1800.*

☞ This GAZETTE will in future be published on *FRIDAY EVENING*, and delivered to Subscribers in Town immediately after the departure of the Mails.


During the heavy gust of rain last Tuesday afternoon, a barn, about two miles from this place, the property of Mr. Trough, was struck and set on fire by a flash of lightening—it was burnt to the ground, together with a number of stacks of grain that were near it—it is said that the barn was full of hay and oats.

*SUBSCRIBERS*

In arrears for the Gazette will much oblige the Editor by making payment.—Those who reside in the Country, and are but seldom in Town, will have a good opportunity of settling their accounts at our next Court—such as do not attend Court may send the money by a neighbour. [illegible] accounts of those whose papers are left [illegible]

☞ A Half Sheet of the LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, accompanies this Paper.

*FROM CORRESPONDENTS.*

It is generally supposed that Judge Brackenridge is so busy in watering the "Tree of Liberty," which he has lately planted, that he will not be able to attend the Supreme Court in Philadelphia next month:—others say that the meeting of the Court happens at a very unfortunate time of the moon and that he would therefore be of little service were he to go down. If the latter be the true reason, surely the other Judges of the Court ought carefully to examine their almanacks before they assign a circuit, or other judicial duty to this Judge, and we hope that in future this hint will be attended to.

The Judge will kill his Tree of Liberty if he water's it after the manner that he has water thrown upon himself. Twenty buckets of a morning is too much unless the Tree be on fire. The Judge ought not to suffer brandy or whiskey to be thrown about its roots; but this caution is perhaps needless, as he knows the full value and use of these precious liquors.

The Judge will oblige a number of his subscribers by stating in his next paper, the names of the persons whose heads he cut off and laid like turnips under his Tree of Liberty. We suggest the propriety of adding a Guillotine to the Tree, and a headless trunk or two in the back ground, together with Judge Marat smiling and enjoying the carnage.—French things should be completely French!!!

Who would have thought that the Judge and the Jew in their Address on the planting of the Tree of Sedition, would have copied from Peter Porcupine. Yet such is the fact, as may be seen by comparing Peter's address with theirs, only Peter published to support the government, and they to destroy it. Who would have thought that they would have professed to print a paper of truth without slander! Can they throw off their evil habits? Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots? So may they who have been accustomed to do evil learn to do well. But Satan can put on the appearance of an angel of light; and ravenous wolves come to us in sheeps' cloathing. We know them by their fruits.

Every body knows the reason that Judge Brackenridge hates the Sedition Law. A thief hates the eighth commandment. So does Mr. Brackenridge a law against sedition. It is a restraint on his corrupt nature. He is promoting sedition and has just opened a new shop for it. *Ca ira—Long live Sedition!*